

FIG. 52.—Coefficient of electric dissipation.

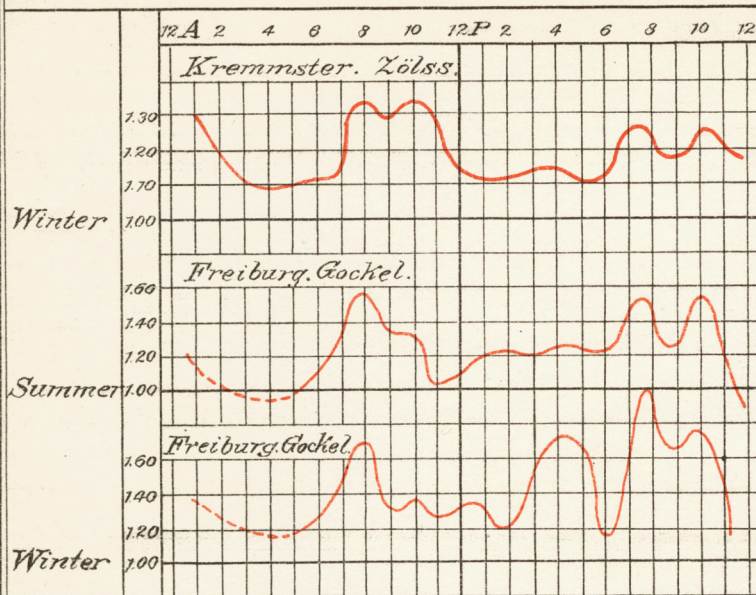
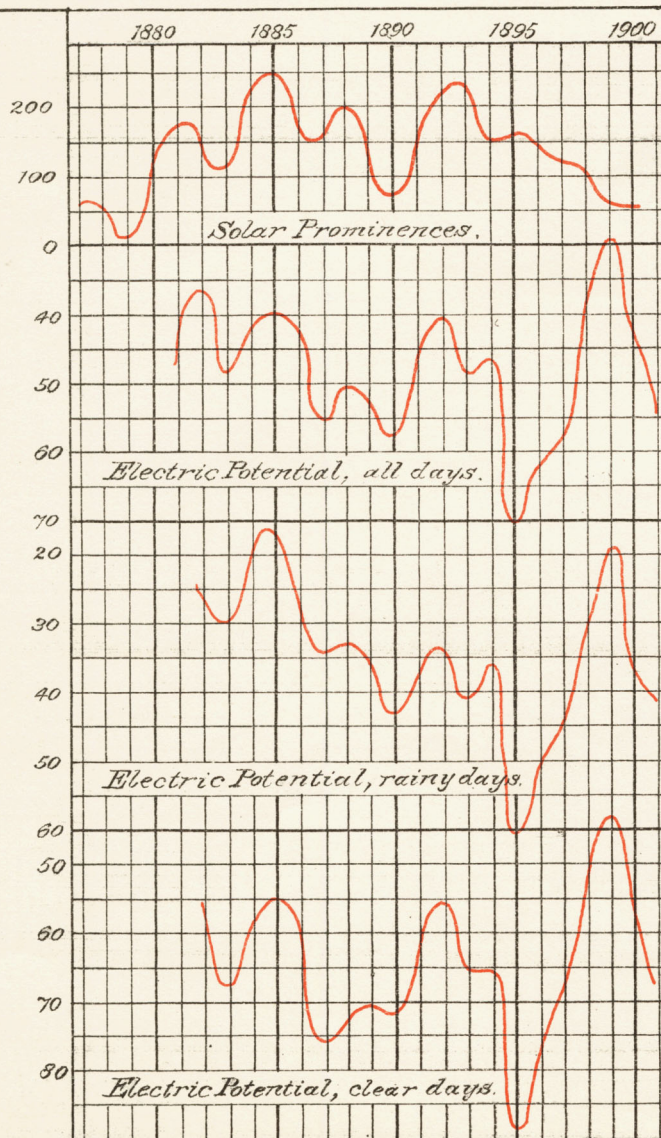
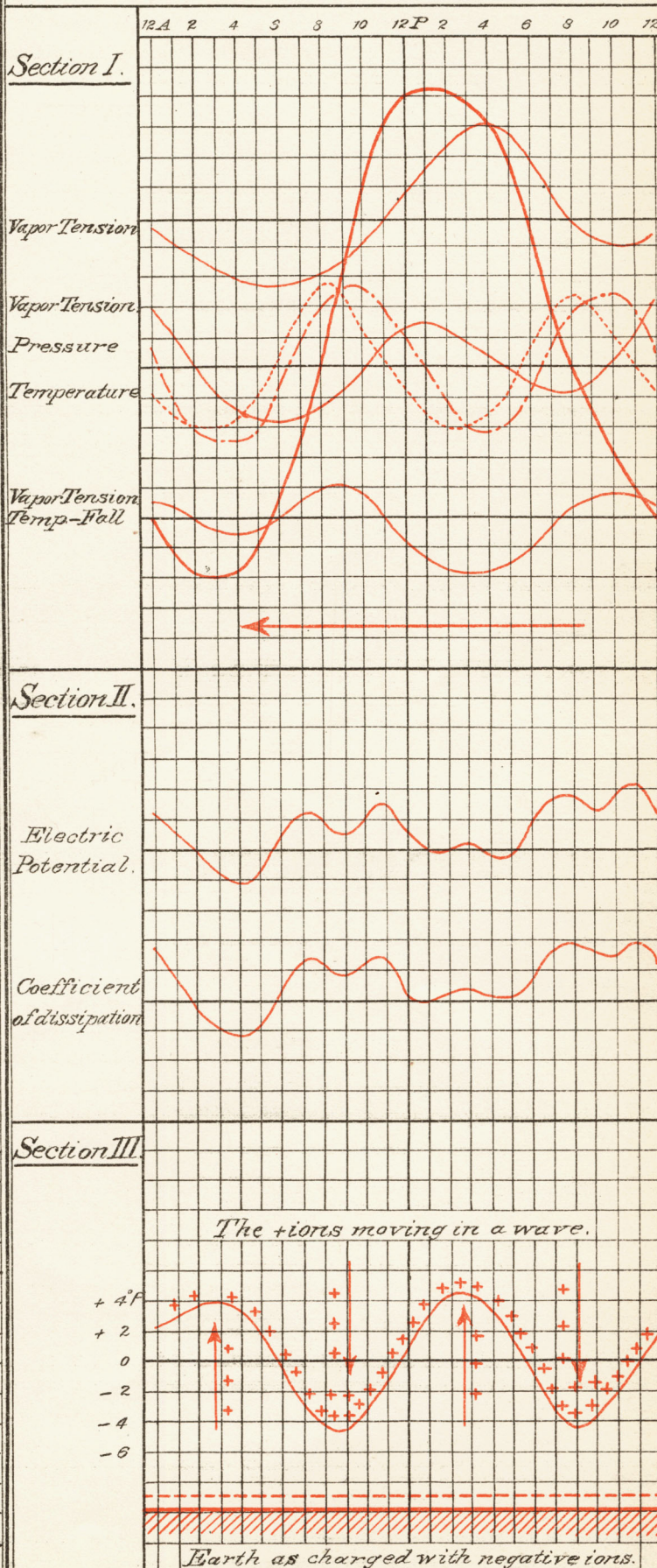


FIG. 53.—Annual variation of the number of the solar prominences and the atmospheric electric potential.



The atmospheric electric potential seems to be inverted relatively to the solar prominence frequency, and hence to solar activity; an increase of solar activity makes a decrease in atmospheric electricity gradient.

FIG. 54.—Comparison of the diurnal periods of the temperature-fall, pressure, temperature, vapor tension, electric potential, and coefficient of dissipation.



Earth as charged with negative ions.